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The Parthenon

A stylized illustration of the Parthenon temple in Athens, featuring a large column and a pediment. The illustration is rendered in a dark brown color on a lighter brown background. The column is fluted and stands on a tiered base. A rectangular box is positioned on the column, and another is at the top of the pediment. The text is in a serif font.

FEBRUARY

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND TEN

Young Men's Clothes of Nowadays Differ From Older Men's

At least NORTHCOTT'S do.

Its just as natural for young fellows to have different ideas about dress, from older men, as it is for them to differ in regard to sports, entertainment & general ideas of life.

We leave no stone unturned in our efforts to provide clothes that young men endorse.

Suits \$15 to \$35. Overcoats \$15 to \$40. Yes, you can get that Coat Sweater, Foot Ball Sweater, or any style you like, all colors, \$2.00 to \$7.00.



"Clothes of Class"

Fourth Avenue

Swell COLLEGE Shoes

AT

E. P. FROST'S

Lord & Taylor's Onyx Hosiery to Match
The Store of Quality

H. J. HOMRICH,

Fine Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Cut Glass
and Silverware

The Largest, Finest and Most Complete Stock in the City.

Prices Right.

909 Third Ave.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA.

The Most Stylish Effects

For the new spring season are offered at our store in the several departments at such a scale of reasonable prices as to prove a great feature of the entire establishment. We have taken much care to show a complete and comprehensive line in all the essentials of dress for the season and if great variety, beauty of color, and correct style effects interest you we most cordially invite you to see the latest arrivals in

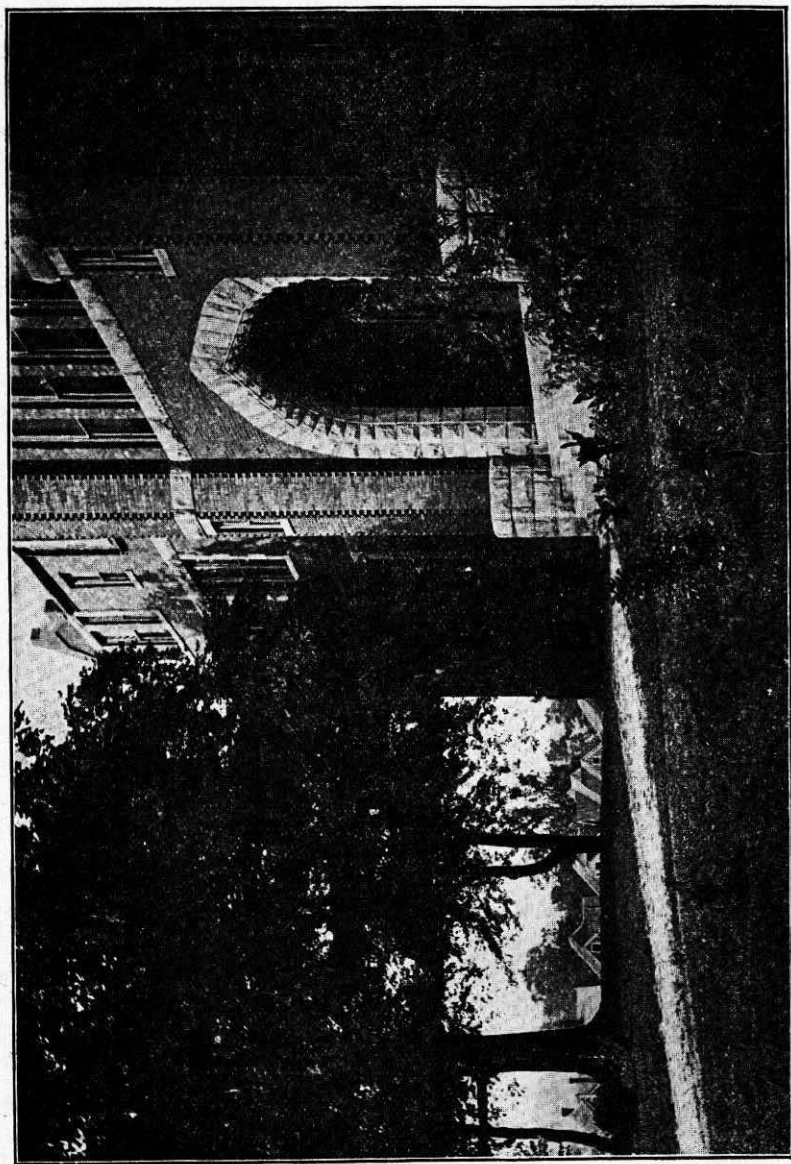
**SPRING SUITS
SPRING WRAPS
SPRING SKIRTS
SHIRTWAISTS
NEW SHOES
UNDERMUSLINS
MILLINERY
CORRECT CORSETS ETC.**

**A Comparison of Prices and Assortment
Will Give You A Better Opinion of Our Ability
to Serve You This Season.**

The Anderson-Newcomb Co.

The Big Store

Huntington, W. Va.



MARSHALL COLLEGE-SIXTEENTH STREET ENTRANCE

THE PARTHENON

MARSHALL COLLEGE, HUNTINGTON, WEST VA.

VOL. IX

FEBRUARY, 1910

NO. 5

Published monthly during the school year by The Parthenon Publishing Co., at Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va.

All contributions and changes in advertisements should be reported before the tenth of the month Subscription Fifty Cents.

Entered at the Huntington, W. Va. post-office as second class mail matter.

EDITORIAL

L. J. CORBLY

EDITOR.
L. J. CORBLY,
President Marshall College
MANAGING EDITOR,
J. A. FITZGERALD, '97

is quite good, indeed. There are few mails in which there are not several calls for catalogues and other school information.

The latest college song at Marshall is, "I stood on 'The Bridge' at Midnight as the crowd passed over Seventeenth."

Find time, young person, to learn one high class, useful quotation each week. It may not seem to pay now, but it will some time. Do it now.

"If there is a single test of one's education it is the ability to use one's language with exactness and freedom". How many can stand this simple test?

Miss White, head of the department of Expression, will teach a class in "Normal Reading" for our spring term teachers. This will be a rare opportunity for teachers, and it is hoped a goodly number will take advantage of it.

It is time THE PARTHENON were becoming more of a literary publication than it has heretofore been—the fault of the editor, not of the manager; of his, because of lack of time to either write, himself, or solicit contributions. The manager has made a commendable move in this direction of late, and will, we

The outlook for the spring term

are sure, do his part toward building up a stronger and more extended clientele by offering more and more substantial material in forthcoming issues.

Perhaps there is no phase of life in youth and early manhood which asserts itself with such a sense of sureness, and which is so frequently ridiculously at fault, as that of "offended justice(?)". Our opinions are quite worth while, think they; *yours* are usually at fault when they conflict with *ours*, is the attitude not uncommonly assumed. This statement is made not so much from what we see in others—though one sees that every day of one's life in school work—as upon reflection over our own corresponding period of life. The wonder to us now is, that those whom our sense of sureness should have offended when asserted as it quite often was, did not turn upon us with the back of the hand or with a rebuke that would cut to the quick. But maturer years look upon this quite either as youthful impertinence, or as characteristic conceit, and pass it by usually as matter of course, which but encourages it at the next opportunity; a somewhat sterner dealing with it obtained in our parental home—"somewhat," did we say? Well, that word is certainly gentle enough—and results

were much more satisfactory, at least more wholesomely effective. Few things are so seeing in life as this "offended (?) justice", and yet justice is supposed to be blind.

"Unreserved confidence is the only bond of true friendship; believe me, it is as indispensable to friendship as to love," *Josephine, wife of Napoleon*.

So have we long believed and long insisted; and so *must* one believe and practice if one would have true friends, even one "true friend," for there are not many, scarcely a few, in whom one feels like risking *unreserved* confidence, but *one* may be found, *one* to whom one will confide *all*, ALL, ALL, and that *one* grows to be an essential part of one's own life and self and love. Other friends will be friends in proportion as one trusts them, and if aught there be in them that causes one to withhold trust, this is the essential proof that they cannot be one's friends, not even in the less specific sense of that very noble word.

We hear politicians say, "I am in the hands of my friends"; ah, this is an instance where "friend" is quite synonymous with "enemy" as most politicians learn sooner or later.

When we have one true friend no reasonable amount of pains should be spared to show our ap-

preciation of him or her, and falsehood should be utterly impossible in such cases.

Serious is the need on the part of most men and women for at least *one* real friend, "one", as was said to us once, "to whom we can lay bare our very soul", one who not only can but who wants to tell us all, and we him all, one who will always understand us and all we do, one, therefore who can explain us to the world, for no man and no woman can explain himself or herself to the world, nor can he or she "get explained", as Carlyle would put it, without this *one true friend*.

Penmanship, spelling, and a few subjects of like grade are not supposed to be in the curriculum of a school of the class that ours should be, and yet, unless some of the lower grade schools where these subjects belong give more attention to such subjects we shall be forced to give considerable work in these as matter of self protection, witness the following:

"Charleston, W. Va., Ridgement Farm. Office of the Secretary of the District Board.

Personal.

PROF. L. J. CORBLY,

President of Marshall College.

Dear Sir:

I beg to advise that, judging from the penmanship of one of

your recent graduates, in making her Monthly Summary Reports to the Secretary, I have concluded that penmanship as a study in the Normal Department of Marshall College is being neglected. In other subjects we feel that our teacher justly merits a first grade certificate. With best wishes for a happy New Year,

Very respectfully,

Sec'y."

Of course this letter called forth an immediate reply in which we stated that there is no provision made by the board of regents of these schools for a penmanship teacher, but that we had offered an elective course to teachers who come to Marshall, on our own responsibility; but, as matter of correct arrangement this subject belongs in the grades of the public schools. And so it is. However, if the village, city, town, and rural schools do not look properly after this work somebody will be compelled to do it, for, if the public school teacher herself can't write well or teach penmanship well how can the younger generations learn this work. This question opens up the whole normal curriculum subject, and as a result we have asked the State Board of Regents to require of all normal graduates that they pass a final examination in all subjects taught in the public

schools before they leave the normal schools; not a "catch" examination, but one sufficient to enable us to decide whether they know the common branches well enough to teach them creditably. At present we have no way of knowing these things fully, when a graduate has done this elementary work somewhere else, as a good per cent of them do. The state board has this matter under advisement and will likely rule on it for next year.

From 1867 to 1887 there were 328,716 divorces granted in the United States, while in the twenty years 1887 to 1907 there were 945,625, or nearly *three times* as many as in the preceding twenty years.

Divorces are increasing about three times as fast as our population. *One marriage in twelve* at present results in divorce, two-thirds of the suits for which are brought by women.

The average duration of marriages which end in divorce is ten years. As much as divorces are to be deplored it is matter of serious question whether we are not "getting the cart before the horse" when we attempt to legislate against divorce and leave untouched by legislation or other effective authority the underlying causes of divorce. Before any serious attempt is made for a uniform divorce law among the states—which

will come in due time as matter of social necessity as well as of political emergency—an unusually sane and otherwise capable committee should be appointed to make detailed scientific investigations upon this subject and gather such statistics as may be of value in adjusting the matter to the vital needs of social life among us. To go about this intelligently each governor of the states might appoint a good man as member of this general committee which committee in turn could appoint a sub-committee of, say four members at large, not out of their own number, which four would have sittings and make investigations in each state, the local state member constituting the fifth member of the committee in each state.

It is matter of common knowledge among those who have gone into this matter carefully that there is more serious data involved in the solution of this problem than appears on the surface. During a series of investigation and a serious effort at gathering statistics on this and a few closely allied phases of the social problem while we were pursuing our studies in sociology in Germany, all under the immediate and close supervision of a professor of international repute, we were amazed at the variety and kinds of explanations

brought out on the question, explanations and excuses that could not be ignored in an equitable solution of the problem.

HOW HAVE YOU STARTED THE NEW YEAR?

A sane, firm, and determined feeling, unexpressed save in action, that this year shall show substantial improvement in mind, in body, in spirit, in heart, in charity toward all, in the husbanding and more effectively using of one's energies of all kinds, in a sincere and well-directed effort *to grow* in intellectual, cultural and physical proportions — "in human bigness"—, this may well be entertained and kept before us all, for we are in no way so limited as in our inclinations, deep-seated, intelligent, persistent inclinations, *to grow*. We age more in intellect than in body as the years go, because we look carelessly to our intellectual nourishment, and the body becomes the innocent victim of a careless, if not senseless, intellectual life. We wonder why we have this or that physical ailment; in all our wondering it would not be amiss to inquire into our methods of mind nourishment, an inquiry which, if intelligently made, would reveal many strange, inexplicable perversities. We are not referring to any particular

kind or kinds of mental nourishment; what will nourish one may not, *will* not, in the same degree, nourish every other; to put all on the same intellectual diet would be as fatal as to put all on the same physical diet; but just as in the case of physical diet the intellectual must be matter of most careful investigation and experiment; but to sit down and be content with a diet that is adding little, if anything, to our intellectual and cultural life, is just as stupid as to make no effort to ascertain what natural foods are most nourishing to our bodies. The aimlessness of the average man and woman with reference to these things, (shall we not say "the sanelessness") is next to astounding. As a rule the mind is the arbiter of the length of the life of the body; usually unconsciously so—at times, of course, wilfully so.

We are counseled about, preached to by pastor, layman, and teacher, friend, relative, guardian, and sponsor, as to our moral life, to some extent about our religious life; these are all well enough within limits,—yes, *within limits*—but the moral life will pretty nearly take care of itself if the intellectual is industriously looked after. A good intellectual diet, even for a child is no simple problem; it is infinitely more complex when the patient is past the 16

years limit, unless it has been intelligently looked after under that age; but even then is matter of serious, *most* serious, concern, or should be. By "intellectual diet" we mean not simply what intellectual foods must be taken, how much of each, when, how, &c., but the rest periods, how to use them, their frequency and duration (for the mind *must have rest*, though practically all mental rest, save alone that of sleep, is in the nature of recreation, change only in many cases), the recreations *as such*. Physicians of the mind have given us few suggestions on these points, unfortunately (or fortunately) so it were well to take up these matters now and then and inquire into them seriously. We have studied this phase of life with an interest that has surprised us in late months, with an interest that abundantly pays for the effort, rather, the *time*, for it requires no effort to keep interested in so vital a subject. Perhaps the most interesting phase of it is the "diagnosis" feature, that feature which discovers certain physical lines of expression in the face, the eyes, the gait, the posture, the attitude, the mannerisms, the speech, that owe their peculiar character to the mental fabulum of the person. We have in mind two individuals in particular, as we write; one is a woman of between 35 and 40, an-

other a man of somewhat maturer years, perhaps 45. Their intellectual diet we studied for ten years, along with the gradually telling effects of those diets upon their bodies; one of them is aging unnaturally because she is starving the higher forms of her intellectual needs—once appetites, now mere rudiments of appetite because so long subordinated to less wholesome food; the other, naturally youthful and should be at 60, yes at 75, in many ways, is chafing under a changing of his bodily conditions which he cannot understand when he cares so well for that side of life.

The health, the features, the bodily conditions in general, are becoming more and more the unwilling victims of the intellectual life of men and women, particularly so in American life. It is to this fact that we would call attention in this editorial, and to the additional facts that these are matters very much more at our command than is commonly supposed, and that here, as nowhere else, is abundant opportunity and urgent need for reflection as we pursue the duties of "1910."

THE EDUCATIONAL WORLD

STATISTICAL

The following statistics were gotten together several months ago, so long ago that those relating to schools apply to the fall of 1908 instead of 1909, but they are none the less interesting to those who wish some idea of the sizes of the larger European universities; several of the larger American universities, perhaps all of them, as well as practically all of the smaller ones have increased their annual incomes somewhat since the following were collected:

Report of the 103 degree-conferring institutions of the three English-speaking countries of North America whose total annual salary list amounts to not less than \$45,000, arranged in the order of their incomes:

SCHOOL	ANNUAL INCOME
Harvard	\$1,827,000
Columbia	1,675,000
Chicago	1,304,000
Illinois Univ.	1,200,000
Yale	1,088,000
Cornell	1,082,000
Michigan Univ.	1,078,000
Wisconsin Univ.	998,634
Leland Stanford	850,000
California Univ.	844,000

Missouri Univ.	655,000
Toronto Univ.	610,000
Pennsylvania Univ. ...	589,226
Minnesota Univ.	515,000

Massachusetts Institute of Technology 505,000

The above are the only American schools with an income of over half a million dollars annually.

In the \$400,000 to \$500,000 column are:

Northwestern	\$491,132
Vassar	483,000
Ohio State Univ.	475,000
New York City College..	455,000
Princeton	442,000
Wellesley	438,000
Nebraska Univ.	425,000
McGill Univ.	425,000

In the \$300,000 to \$400,000 column are:

Kansas Agr. Col.	\$393,500
Texas Univ.	339,577
Mich. Agr. Col.	325,000
Iowa Univ.	324,048
Johns Hopkins	311,870
New York Univ.	303,500

In the \$200,000 to \$300,000 column are:

Kansas Univ.	\$285,000
Syracuse Univ.	279,000
Smith's College	278,717
Tulane Univ.	274,000
Clemson Agr. Col.	217,720
Purdue Agr. Col.	255,000

Cincinnati Col.	254,699	Simmons College	127,024
Penn. State Col.	251,920	Bryn Mawr	126,808
Dartmouth	250,000	Wesleyan Univ.	123,000
Mt. Holyoke	225,000	Va. Polytech. Inst.	118,000
Oberlin	223,729	Colgate Univ.	114,532
Indiana Univ.	215,000	North Dak. Agr. Col....	114,000
Armour Institute of		N. C. Col. of Agr.....	114,000
Technology	215,000	Miami Univ.	113,000
Brown Univ.	214,198	Rensselaer Polytech. Inst.	110,400
Iowa State Col.	210,000	Union Univ.	110,126
Univ. of Virginia	202,190	State Univ. of Okla.	110,000
Univ. of Washington ...	202,000	Stevens Inst. of Tech-	
W. Va. University	200,000	nology	108,000
In the \$100,000 to \$200,000 col-		Univ. of Vermont	105,000
umn are:		Univ. of Mississippi....	105,000
Geo. Wash. Univ.	\$189,643	Univ. of N. C.....	104,121
Boston Univ.	186,484	Drake Univ.	101,856
Tufts College	180,000	In the \$60,000 to \$100,000 col-	
Western Reserve	179,661	umn are:	
Colorado Univ.	175,000	Univ. of Idaho.....	\$99,639
Vanderbilt Univ.	169,000	Ala. Polytech. Inst.....	92,000
Williams*College	168,000	Howard Univ.	91,555
Lehigh Univ.	166,500	State Univ. of Ky.....	90,247
Ohio Wesleyan	165,000	Radcliffe College	90,000
Ohio Univ.	165,000	Worcester Polytech. Inst. .	89,594
Texas Agr. Col.	160,000	Queens Univ.	88,221
Washington Univ.	158,051	Rutgers College	87,000
Utah Univ.	156,000	Swarthmore College	84,000
Tennessee Univ.	153,877	Georgia School of Tech-	
North Dakota Univ.	153,136	nology	82,500
Case School (Science) ...	145,500	Univ. of S. Dak.	80,000
Clark Univ.	145,000	Haverford College	78,650
Western Univ. of Pa.	137,139	Temple College	72,895
Maine Univ.	135,000	Wash. & Lee Univ.	70,000
Amherst College	133,214	James Millikin Univ.	64,003
Montana State Col.	133,000	Univ. of Rochester	60,334
Agr. Col. of Utah.....	130,566	Univ. of Oregon	60,000
State College of Wash...	130,000		

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY NOTES

The 21 universities of Germany enrolled during the fall of 1908, 47,471 students as compared with 45,136 the preceding year at that time. The increase, about .5 per cent, seemed to be confined chiefly to a few of the largest ones—Berlin 8,222 matriculated students, (about 7,000 unmatriculated who are permitted to attend lectures), Munich 5,943, Leipsic 4,341, Bonn 3,209. Germany has also 10 technological schools, raised to university footing lately, with an enrollment of 15,790, making a total enrollment in schools of university grade of 63,261. There were only 2,824 lady students, of whom only 320 were matriculated. No university of the Kingdom of Prussia (which includes Berlin) will either matriculate or admit to examination a lady student.

Recently the National Medical Association of Germany cautioned young men not to enter upon the study of medicine, as the profession is already overcrowded to the very limit, and one German State advised for like reasons that young men ambitious for the law should abandon the idea.

The Italian universities reported an enrollment of 27,100, or about 80 students to every 100,000 persons in Italy. Here the greatest increase was in the law department, while the number of medical students fell from 6,521 to 4,731 since 1893.

Europe now has 125 universities with a total enrollment of 228,721, Paris leading with about 16,000, Berlin second with about 15,000, then Budapest with 6,551, Vienna 6,205, Moscow 5,860, Madrid 5,196, Naples 4,918, St. Petersburg 4,652.

THE ROCHESTER CONVENTION

THE GENERAL SCOPE

One might fill a volume about the Student Volunteer convention at Rochester and still leave unsaid many interesting things. We reached Rochester early on the morning of December 29th and

found a city white with snow and the thermometer near the zero mark. A young gentleman wearing a convention worker's badge met us cordially and escorted us to Convention Hall, where as we handed out our credentials we were given in return an envelope

containing a note of introduction to our hostess with her address and all necessary literature about the convention with a ticket to each meeting. A guide conducted each of us to the proper car and by 11 a. m. we were comfortably settled in our temporary homes. Too much cannot be said of the hospitality shown the delegates by the Rochester people. They were all so truly willing in their courtesy that we felt the President of Rochester Theological Seminary voiced the feeling of all when he said, "We thank you for coming here. Rochester needed this host of earnest Christian young people in its city."

Perhaps all went a bit doubtfully to that first service in Convention Hall at 3 o'clock feeling a little strange in the throng. But by the time each had found his own state delegation, greeted the familiar faces and been introduced to those from colleges whose names are so familiar that we immediately felt acquainted, things began to brighten. West Virginia's delegation, thirty-five strong, had its section in one wing of the immense gallery. It was interesting to look at the different states as they were indicated by standards and a marvel, too, to see so many who had traveled far, even Washington, Florida and Texas having their full quota.

It was an inspiring sight just to look over that throng of 5000, to look into their healthy earnest faces. Certainly a mighty demonstration of the vitality of spiritual earnestness among the youth of our land. Noted leaders from all Christian denominations occupied the large platforms and the singing was led by a male quartet whose members came from large cities of the union. Back of the platform hung flags of Canada and the United States and over these the Student Volunteer watchword, "The Evangelization of the World in this Generation."

One caught the spirit of the convention from that first service and though it meant seven hours a day everything was so good we wanted to hear it all and we enjoyed it all. From 9:30 to 12 each morning and from 8 to 9:30 each evening we met in Convention Hall, where the seats were always filled and many in the evening were obliged to attend the overflow meetings held in several of the churches. We usually had four speakers in the morning and two in the evening. The afternoons from 2:30 to 5 were devoted to sectional conferences in different churches. Between times there was Exhibit Hall full of interest and helpful suggestions to the delegate who did it thoroughly.

The meetings were all enthus-

iastic but the enthusiasm was quiet and restrained; the practical dominated.

Why had this vast assemblage of Christian students from Canada and the U. S. met? In the interest of Missions. The Student Volunteer Movement is primarily to recruit volunteers. It tries to enroll as many well-qualified volunteers as the mission boards of America can send out. But its purpose, too, is to cultivate missionary interest and activity among all classes of students so that those who are not to become Missionaries will be ready to maintain the missionary enterprise by their interest, their gifts, and their prayer. And so the movement carries on its work on the one hand linked closely to the mission boards, on the other in intimate touch with all student religious societies. If one will study this movement from its first organization at Mt. Hermon, Mass., in 1886, and then consider that now the number of Student Volunteers actually on the field constitute nearly one-third of the entire mission body he will realize what a vast help to the cause this movement with its stirring watchword as a commanding ideal has been and will be. One of the direct results, which is to mean more than we can calculate, was the forming of the Laymen's Mission-

ary Movement. For it was at the Nashville convention four years ago that the necessity for this movement was the vision seen by one who attended. Through his efforts it was formally organized in November, 1906, at a meeting held in commemoration of the Centennial of the Williams College Haystack prayer meeting. This movement is now holding conventions in 75 prominent cities of the United States, two having been held in West Virginia, at Huntington and Wheeling. Who can estimate the amount of good to our country and the now-Christian world from the knowledge, interest and inspiration gained at these and the Rochester convention?

Among the speakers at Rochester were some of the most prominent men in the world who from the British Ambassador to the least widely known of them set before us in impressive language the most recent phases of contemporary history and the problems of advancing civilization. Helping this progressing civilization through the spread of Christian devotion and ideals was the keynote of all the addresses, and we were made to feel that that life is most worth while which serves the spiritual needs of an advancing civilization, whether it is spent in work on the foreign field or in a

life at home devoted to Christian work.

We heard with interest the men who had general superintendency over each of the large fields, Japan, China, India, Western Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Islands of the sea. As each told of the special needs and special opportunities of his field, the need of educated missionaries, Christian teachers, physicians, nurses and government leaders, the opportunities for a rich life of service to mankind seemed many.

It was also clearly shown that none of this can be done without the most thorough preparation and consecration. Indeed the thought of personal consecration was a dominant one throughout the convention. One cannot give to others what is not in his own life. The great question is not whether one shall become a missionary, not the relative claims of the home or the foreign field, but the one all-important question whether or not they will yield to Christ His rightful place as Master of their lives. In proportion as the students of our day are influenced to answer affirmatively and whole-heartedly this question of questions will be the realization of the sublime purpose of the Volunteer Movement—to give to all men in our day an adequate op-

portunity to know and to receive the living Christ.

NELLIE A. KEARN

THE SPIRITUAL MESSAGE OF THE CONVENTION

The Student Volunteer Movement is primarily a movement not an organization. It is true that by a common declaration of life purpose it unites into a steadily increasing company American and Canadian students. But as a vital force, as a new spirit, and as a strong, pervasive influence, its activities are far more widely felt. Regarded in a spiritual light, it is the largest student movement in our country, since it embraces both men and women students from higher institutions of learning and representatives from all Christian communities in the United States and Canada.

The paramount function of the movement is that of recruiting. It seeks to enroll a sufficient number of well qualified volunteers to meet the needs of the various missionary boards. It does not send out missionaries but aids in their preparation for service and assists the various boards in finding the men they need for their special work.

It also, through a close relationship with boards, quickens the interest in missions and mission study; and, through contact with

the student Christian associations, the door of opportunity thrown so leads students to give their lives widely open. An appeal in the through prayer to the work. The form of a telegram, came to the results of the movement can only convention during its last session, be tested by the number of sailed which shows the situation: "The volunteers—those who actually go heart of Ancient China is melted. to the front and serve there. Who will mould the new?"

What it stands for is shown in We are realizing as never before its watchword, "The Evangeliza- that the spirit of God is ceaselessly tion of the World in this Genera- active in each human life. It tion." One speaker very forceful- seeks to reach beyond the surface ly said if the evangelization of the into the inner life and to repair the world is ever to be accomplished the worn out tissues of the soul. it must be done within the next gen- He is seeking to develop our lives. eration or we have forever lost our When the spirit of God enters hold. But how is it possible for each elemental life it develops this to be done in this generation? spiritual self-forgetfulness — we It can not be done by hundreds cease worrying about our souls, nor by thousands of men with hun- which is a drawback to spiritual dreds or thousands of dollars. growth. There it gives a cosmopol- "Not by an army, nor by power itan interest—an interest in hu- but by my spirit, saith Jehovah of manity.

The call to cultivate a spiritual life is imperative to all who would be spiritual channels. Those who have not begun to apply in their own lives the law of spiritual growth are unfit to lead others. Dr. Lyons said it is as easy to distinguish the true marks of the spiritual man as of the physical man. The marks are these: First, he has real communion with God. If sitting in the house of God does not bring him into communion with God, if reading the Bible does not make this communion real and if his every day work does not summon him to this com-

Do we as citizens of the United States realize the importance of the position we hold in the carrying out of this watchword? We are rapidly becoming leaders in every line of activity. Our colleges are centers, centers of power. Students from all parts of the world are studying in them. They learn of our religion, they see our power of influence and they expect us to use it. But we, as a nation, need a great attacking evangelization at home to awaken us out of our slumbers and arouse us to the possibilities before us. Never was

munion, then his religion is a mockery. Secondly, the spiritual man has a vital faith in God. This grows out of his communion with God. Thirdly, he grows into the likeness of God, which must also follow real communion. Lastly, he is sympathetic and uplifting in his attitude toward all men. He will decrease that Christ's cause may increase. He has formed right devotional habits, such as personal Bible study, secret prayer and deep religious meditation. If he fails in this, he fails in his work for his Master. No one can make Jesus Christ known to a heathen world who does not first know Him personally.

The spiritual man's message is of Christ and Life.—“For me to live is Christ.” He is life and he is here. He helps men to pray, he helps them to obey. He helps them into the way of finding God. Finding God is not a physical experience. It is based upon faith and reason, and is a developing experience. It involves fellowship with Him and this is best accomplished through secret prayer. It is when we withdraw from the world and talk with God as a child with his father that we realize the power, and the strength he imparts to us. The missionaries in Arabia and West China know well the value of this secret prayer-life. The power of the spirit, which

came upon us during the still hour of the convention when over four thousand souls were lifted up to the throne of God in silent prayer, pervaded the whole meeting.

The life consecrated to His service naturally follows. So many in our colleges and churches accept God as their Savior but do not surrender their lives to Him. He must dominate our body, our time, our money, our thoughts. See in how few our lives He does this! He wants a willingly surrendered will. Can we at all times and at all places say, “My meat is to do the will of Him that sent me”? This calls for the formation of a definite purpose. If we purpose to do the will of our Father then we must find out what it is. This lack of decision weakens many lives. Hindrances have kept many from making this supreme decision and yet in many cases by a definite decision these difficulties would be removed. These obstacles are put in the way not to check but to strengthen. “Who shall roll us away the stone and when they looked they saw that the stone was rolled away.” Having made the decision we have given a definiteness to our lives and a usefulness that would have been long coming. This surrender does not mean that we use the spirit of God but that we allow the spirit to use us.

The spiritual message of the ready to harvest. The harvest convention to us is that we, as truly is plenteous, but the laborers students, give ourselves while are few. Pray ye therefore the young to the Master's service, else Lord of the harvest that he will the watchword can not be accomplished. "Say not ye, there are yet four months, and then cometh the harvest? Behold I say unto you, lift up your eyes and look on the fields; for they are white al-

Report made before the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. January 16, 1910, by

EMILE BECKETT

ORGANIZATIONS

THE REPORTERS

SENIOR NOTES

Each report brings us nearer June, 1910, the month to which many of us have been looking forward with great delight for some four years.

Since the opening of the term the class pin has been selected, and invitations are now under consideration. On February 9 a very enthusiastic class meeting was held to elect representatives for Class Day. This was hard to do on account of the size of the class, many being capable of filling each office.

Miss Margaret Crooks, who has been ill at her home for the past month, is now with us again.

We are sorry to report the absence of one of our former members, E. D. Moyers.

The Class of 1910 takes a pardonable pride in the basket ball record of those of its number who indulge in that sport.

DAISIE CRUMRINE,
Reporter.

JUNIOR NOTES

We are chiefly concerned these days with having our pictures "took," and composing a new class yell.

A meeting was held January 20 to elect a captain and a manager for the Junior basket ball team. Mr. Turley was elected captain, and Mr. Newman manager.

Another meeting was called February 7, and a committee appointed to compose a new class yell. Pictures of the Junior bas-

ket ball teams for the Miribilia were also discussed.

The Miribilia Board is achieving great things. Through the kindness of President Corbly, whose interest we very much appreciate, the board now has a conveniently furnished room of its own in which to work.

This class vaunteth not itself and is not puffed up, but it must say and others must admit that it is bringing things to pass, and is making progress with rapid strides.

LULU L. CLINESS

VIRGINIAN LITERARY SOCIETY

Much interest is being manifested in the society this term. The attendance has greatly increased and there have been a number of new names added to our roll.

This term those who have been asked to serve on the program have usually served willingly. A full program makes a good society.

All new students, and any old ones who have not yet joined either society, will be made welcome in the Virginian Hall.

ISABELLE GORDON,
Reporter.

Y. M. C. A.

The work of the Young Men's Christian Association has been characterized throughout the year by the hard work and earnest endeavor of its members. President Hypes, under whose leadership our work has been planned and directed, has proven himself to be a real leader in Christian work. Vice-President Wilson, with his program committee, has given us very interesting studies every Sunday evening. Messrs. Franklin and Myers have shown interest in the work and both have aided us with their talks and valuable suggestions about our work.

The association was represented at the Rochester Students Convention by Messrs. Koontz, Brackman and Lambert. These delegates gave very interesting reports of the convention, and placed our association in contact with the work of the young men and women of America who are devoting their lives to missionary work.

The new students who have not taken up this side of college life, and who are not acquainted with our work, are invited to attend our meetings. The time is 6:15 every Sunday evening, the place association hall, and here a warm welcome is extended to all.

H. P. MCGINNIS,
Reporter.

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CICERONIAN DEBATING CLUB

The evening of January 8th brought together the Ciceronian boys for the first meeting in the year 1910. Twenty of the old members were back, rested and enthusiastic for the work of the ensuing term.

When the roll was called five members were found to be absent. There are always more applications for membership than vacancies in the Ciceronian. J. E. Bailes, Jack Corbitt, Roy Young, John Varderbrugen and Mr. Davis were elected full and active members to fill the vacancies.

This club is well known throughout the school and always shows its efficiency in the Erosophian Literary Society. Some of the energetic members of the Erosophian come from the Ciceronian Club.

We can feel assured that we will succeed this year, if we only put diligence and earnestness into our work. We have boys who are willing to sacrifice time and go into this work with diligence. Let us move forward to the new position, loyal to the club, loyal to each other and loyal to the Erosophian Literary Society.

ERVIN DORSEY,
Reporter.

ATHLETICS

COLLEGE SPIRIT

Every once in awhile we hear some one say that we have no college spirit at Marshall! Athletic spirit is usually meant but sometimes they mean college spirit in general. I think that it is time for students holding such views to WAKE UP and take a look about them. The fact about this college spirit is that somebody has been sleeping and has not got into the swim.

Last fall football paid for itself, something it has not done for several years. This was because football was supported by the STUDENTS. The students not only came out to the games, but in addition donated over \$100.00 towards last year's debt.

Then whenever in the history of the school would the student body tax themselves to support athletics, even if they did get tickets in return?

Then there are as many boys out

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practicing for each class team in basket-ball as were ever before out for the first team. In the picture taken of the basket-ball boys there are 34 boys in uniform and then there were 6 or 8 of the players absent. Just think of from 40 to 50 boys that play basket-ball.

And then we cannot keep from thinking of the prospects of the spring in baseball. The schedule for baseball is virtually complete. In the early part of the season we play Georgetown University TWO games here in Huntington, and then we make a trip up in the upper part of the state playing the West Virginia University and Buckhannon. Would a college whose students had no spirit do things like these?

AN ONLOOKER

BASKET-BALL

The season has been full of surprises, and while Marshall has not held up her record of former years, our work in Basket-Ball has developed new material and the outlook for another year is indeed full of promise.

Coach Chambers has been hard at work since the latter part of the fall term, and Marshall's first team is now in good condition. Manager Shultz has succeeded in furnishing the team a number of good games. We have high hopes

for winning every game from now on.

The following games have been played up to this time:

Ashland 16, Marshall 27.

Ashland 45, Marshall 32.

Charleston 37, Marshall 32.

Charleston 20, Marshall 19.

Middleport 23, Marshall 49.

Morris Harvey 3, Marshall 39.

Total, Opponents 144; Marshall College 198.

The class games have attracted the attention of the whole school and the contest for the association pennant is being hotly contested.

THE SCHEDULE

Seniors vs. Freshmen, Jan. 15,
Seniors 36-12.

Faculty vs. Sophomores, Jan.
22, Sophomores 27-23.

Seniors vs. Juniors, Jan. 28,
Seniors 28-14.

Faculty vs. Freshmen, Feb. 5,
forfeited to Freshmen.

Sophomores vs. Freshmen, Feb.
5, Freshmen 28-27.

Juniors vs. Freshmen, Feb. 11,
Freshmen 26-25.

STANDING FEB. 16

	Won	Lost	Per Ct.
Seniors	3	0	1.000
Juniors	1	2	.333
Sophomores	1	1	.500
Freshmen	3	1	.750
Faculty	0	4	.000

The faculty has played but one game. If that team is ruled out the standing is:

	Won	Lost	Per Ct.
Seniors	2	0	1.000
Juniors	0	2	.000
Sophomores	0	1	.000
Freshmen	2	1	.666

A. J. Wilkinson was here last week from Grafton looking after his business interests.

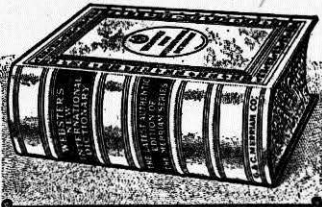
During the past month Marshall College has had two high class readings—David Copperfield by Leland Powers, and King Henry the Fourth by Walter Bradley Tripp.

Supt. George M. Ford of the Bluefield schools was a welcome visitor to Marshall College recently. Mr. Ford was formerly professor of history in Marshall College. He resigned in 1907 to accept his present position.

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